

though smaller than *Tefahi*; it is used for oil and pickling; Prof. Trabut says 'the oil of *Zoragi* is very thick and heavy and not much appreciated by the natives;' this fault can however, be remedied by mixing with a lighter oil; the *Tunisiya*, which grows more slender and taller with lighter trunk; the fruit is smaller, and makes a better oil but a much inferior producer; the *Boo Shookiya*, the fruit of which is not so round as *Tefahi* or *Zoragi*, but more oval and has a separate formation at one end resembling a spine, whence its name (meaning producer of spines)." (Johnson.)

*Olearia traversii* (Muell.) Hook. f. (Asteraceae.) 40586. Plants from Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs. "*Akeake*. A tree twenty to thirty feet high and sometimes two feet in diameter. This may be considered as the only valuable timber tree in the Chatham Islands, being durable and not subject to attacks of insects." (Buchanan, Trans. Proc. N. Z. Inst., vol. 7, p. 337.)

*Piptanthus nepalensis* (Hook.) Sweet. (Fabaceae.) 40589. Plant from Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs. "A shrub or low tree with very pithy young shoots, naturally eight to twelve feet high, but growing taller against walls. In Kew it is deciduous, but in milder climates it retains more or less foliage during the winter. Leaves alternate, of three lanceolate stalkless leaflets, three to six inches long, about one-third as wide, smooth except when quite young, dark green above, glabrous beneath, the common leafstalk one and one-half to two inches long. Racemes stiff, erect, two to three inches long, and as much broad, hairy, set with hairy bracts. Flowers pea-shaped, one and one-half inches long, the stalk up to one inch long and like the brown calyx, very hairy; petals bright yellow. Pod three to five inches long, three-fourths inch wide. Native of the Himalaya, introduced to England in 1821. It thrives well against a wall where it flowers in May, but is not permanently hardy in the open air at Kew. A shrub of exceptionally vigorous appearance. It is nevertheless not long lived. It is easily propagated by seeds, which it ripens in quantity, and owing to its dislike of root disturbance should be grown in pots until planted in permanence. Its flowering sprays resemble those of the herbaceous genus *Thermopsis*." (W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles.)

*Prunus sibirica* L. (Amygdalaceae.) 40504. Seeds of the Siberian apricot from Novospasskoe, Russia. Presented by